

Anglo-American Memories

CXXXVIII.

MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

III.

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London, August 16.

The confidence—the deserved confidence—President Roosevelt had in Mr. Hay led him to give his Secretary of State a free hand in most matters which the Department of State had to deal with. He knew well enough that Mr. Hay had relinquished the Embassy in London and become Foreign Minister against his own wish upon the summons of President McKinley. He knew that Mr. Hay would have preferred, for personal reasons, to leave the Department upon the death of Mr. McKinley. He knew that in this matter, as in others, a sense of public duty prevailed with Mr. Hay; and a man with an overruling sense of public duty was the kind of public servant Mr. Roosevelt was always looking for. He knew also that Mr. Hay's experience as Ambassador abroad and as Assistant Secretary of State at home had given him the training and experience which neither natural abilities nor missions from on high could replace. In this case, therefore, the President acted, so far as it was in him to act, on the maxim to choose the best man, hold him responsible and judge him by results. As the results were, among others, to give the United States a place in world politics, and an opportunity of exercising the kind of missionary influence dear to the President, he may be supposed to have been content, and more than content, with these results.

When, therefore, the President and the Secretary were agreed on a point of foreign affairs vital to the national welfare and to peace, as in the Alaska Boundary and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal, there was in the minds of most men a presumption that they were right. But not in the minds of the Senate. I do not wish to go over again a matter on which I have written much. In what I said of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in these Memories I told as much of the story as I well could. I refer to it once more only to say that after the mid-night talk with the President, briefly referred to in a previous letter, I came away convinced that President Roosevelt saw eye to eye with Mr. Hay and both with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Senate, and the Senate only, then stood in the way of a favorable settlement of that menacing question. It is well to keep that in mind. For once more today the Senate, and the Senate only, stands in the way of those arbitration treaties with England and France which President Taft framed and signed. Nothing, not even Mr. Hay's diplomacy, ever did so much to give the United States a foremost place in the world's diplomacy. No President ever originated a scheme of peace so far reaching and beneficent. But to peace and to American leadership in a great world policy the Senate prefers its own usurped privilege, its own jealousy of constitutional executive authority and the present animosity of some of its members to one of the greatest Presidents.

I do not know whether Mr. Roosevelt has thought of writing a history of his own administration, or of those policies and acts which made it memorable. If I were a publisher I would never leave him alone till he had promised to do it; not in detail, but broadly, and therefore briefly. It would be interesting to see if he could be brief. It would be still more interesting if he would condense into a chapter his relations with the Senate and his judgment on that policy of obstruction and treaty wrecking which has filled the American mind with distrust of its patriotism.

It was understood at the time that one reason for the appointment of Sir Michael Herbert as British Ambassador in succession to Lord Pauncefote was the relation of friendship existing between Sir Michael and the President. That is but one example of the weight which the personal wishes of a President may have as well as at home. I don't charge on it, for I hope to write more fully at another time concerning Sir Michael and his services to both countries as Ambassador. It is true that a European Government always considers whether a candidate for a high diplomatic post is likely to be agreeable to the Government to which he is sent. But it is also true that the question seldom turns on the other question of personal intimacy between the Head of a Government and the proposed Ambassador or Minister. Mr. Roosevelt's personality had won him a kind of prestige abroad which made the intimation of his liking for a particular man a powerful factor in his appointment. I doubt whether any similar case can be cited from the past. But I am quite sure that were any of the Great Embassies now to fall vacant President Taft would be informally consulted about filling it, for President Taft has succeeded to that European heritage of fame and confidence which President Roosevelt was at one time supposed to have carried into retirement with him.

There was, I suppose, no European ruler with whom President Roosevelt stood on terms of such close intimacy as with the German Emperor. Down to the time of Mr. Roosevelt's progress through Europe and visit to Potsdam the two had never met. But events had brought them together. They corresponded by cable and by letter. They exchanged gifts. The German Emperor seems to have misunderstood the President on more points than one. It was partly because of the supposed German sympathies or prepossessions of Mr. Roosevelt that Prince Henry of Prussia was sent to the United States on that mission of which the political purpose was first denied and then admitted. When Prince Henry went to Washington Mr. Roosevelt received him cordially. They spent much time together; dined, walked and rode together. The papers were full of it. I imagine the Prince thought he made a certain degree of progress with his mission; which was nothing less than to drive a wedge between England and the United States to the profit of Germany. I was in Washington not long after, and said to the President in answer to a question:

"Mr. President, it seemed that all through your reception of Prince Henry you meant to emphasize the personal side of your relations; as if there had been no political or diplomatic side at all."

"Ah, you noticed that, did you?"

"He said neither yes or no, but I hope I

may add that the expression of his face seemed full of meaning. It was an expression of assent. He meant, indeed, that his personal attitude to the Prince should be seen of all men. He knew very well what was in the mind of the German Emperor. Later the President was asked:

"If there arose between Germany and the United States a controversy, how much would the mission of Prince Henry affect the policy of your Government touching that controversy?"

"By not so much as the weight of my little finger," answered the President.

The phrase "my Government" was almost as often in his mouth as the phrase "my policy." So it became a custom for others to say to him, "your Government."

When Baron von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington, went home on leave of absence he brought back with him an account of the audience granted him by the Emperor, saying in substance, "I was there, therefore, 'His Imperial Majesty' asked me many questions about the President, which I answered as freely as I thought consistent with the respect due both to the Emperor and the President. I had always considered they had much in common, personally and as rulers. Of course, I could not say that to the Emperor, but I answered his questions in such a way that presently he exclaimed: 'Why, Mr. Roosevelt must in some respects be very much like me.'"

The German Ambassador gave his account of this incident to the President, and the President in turn repeated it to various persons. All their narratives agreed in substance, so the Holleben story may be accepted as true. He was not the man to have invented it; nor had he in any high degree the gift of imagination; nor would he risk incurring his master's wrath by an inaccurate version of a story sure to find its way back to Berlin and to Potsdam. Mr. Roosevelt's admiration for the Kaiser was such that he cannot have taken his friend's comparison amiss.

There were, however, critics who held and expressed a different view. To establish a likeness of character between the Kaiser and the President was, if you listened to them, to establish a likeness of conduct. It helped explain to their minds Mr. Roosevelt's preference for arbitrary methods. The Kaiser, as we all know, is the ruling force in Germany, and still more so, as King, the ruling force in Prussia. Neither the Reichstag nor the Landtag is a good example of what we understand and intend by representative government. The efficient principle, alike in the Empire and in the Kingdom, is not Parliamentary, but kingly. And there were at that time many men in both Senate and House of Representatives who thought they discovered in Mr. Roosevelt a disposition to put his own convictions of right above the considered convictions of the American people, expressed in statutory law. Mr. Roosevelt, according to a recent cable dispatch from Washington to the London papers, said to the investigating committee which inquired into his action in promoting or permitting, in 1908, the sale of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company:

"What I did was absolutely wise and absolutely right."

His critics seem to think he violated, or, to say the least, disregarded, and enabled others to disregard, the law. I have heard that opinion expressed in England, where the phrase "dispensing power" has a sinister historical significance. And I have heard Newman quoted as saying, before he went to Rome:

"The Pope's claim to infallibility implies an additional claim. He must not only be infallible but infallibly certain he is infallible."

That Pope and Kaiser and President were all acting from high motives and from a profound belief that they were doing good in the world is in each case equally evident.

Holding the views he did, it is no matter for wonder that the President should sometimes pay scant attention to etiquette in his dealings with the Ambassadors in Washington. One of them said:

"Your President thinks nothing of sending for us at any hour of the day or night. It is not usual that the personal representative of a Sovereign should be 'sent for' but we waive that and go. Once at the White House he says to us, 'Whatever comes into his head. We are lectured, chided for our own faults or those of our governments, told to behave better in future, and so dismissed. We do not take offence. We recognize the good intentions of the President. We know that he cannot always control his impulses or confine his apostolic mission to purely domestic affairs. But we do not think it is a good way of doing business nor one that tends to smooth away diplomatic differences.'"

But that was not the limit of the President's diplomatic activities. It was no secret in Washington that the recall of Sir Mortimer Durand, British Ambassador from 1903 to 1906, was due, directly or indirectly, to the President's dislike of him and to his expressed opinion that Sir Mortimer "was not a man with whom you could do business."

There were other complaints which need not be dwelt on. Yet Sir Mortimer had had a distinguished career in India, where he had been Foreign Secretary for ten years; had been Minister to Persia for six years; and Ambassador to Spain for three years. When his proposed appointment to Washington had been made known, it was welcomed by the President. He was a very loyal, able, honorable man. It may be true that his abilities were not of the kind best suited to Washington; always a difficult post. It is certainly true that the Ambassador and the President were not sympathetic to each other. Again, I am sure the President thought himself "absolutely wise and absolutely right," and had reason for thinking that Anglo-American interests and a general good understanding between England and the United States would thrive better with another tenant for the Embassy in Connecticut avenue. If a fine career had to be ruined for reasons of State, or from a strain of impatience in the President, it does not follow that any censure need be pronounced on Sir Mortimer Durand.

G. W. S.

C. BATTLE LOOMIS DIES

Humorist Made Jest of Fatal Illness in Last Interview.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 23.—Charles Battell Loomis, humorist, author and lecturer, died here to-night at the Hartford Hospital from cancer of the stomach. He had been in poor health nearly a year, and his malady puzzled several specialists. When cancer finally developed several operations were performed, which had the effect of temporary relief.

"I guess I had the sort of grip described by the Irishman who defined it as an illness which leaves you sick for six months after you recover. But I hope to be out soon. I'm starting in bed merely because Mrs. Loomis has taken away all my clothing."

That was Charles Battell Loomis's characteristic way of describing the illness that was baffling his doctors, and after a series of futile operations caused his death. He died as he lived, the genial, optimistic humorist. Reaching out to a vase near his bed, Mr. Loomis took from the receptacle a somewhat bedraggled red paper doll, set it on the table and said: "I was so sick, as he held them out to his caller, said: 'These are a vivid illustration of the esteem of my neighbors for me. They came yesterday, and when I thanked the little girl who brought them she said: 'Yes, they were torn and we couldn't use them with our Christmas stuff and mamma said we could send them to Mr. Loomis, as he was so sick he wouldn't know whether they were torn or not.'"

"I assured her they were lovely and insisted that in return she should take to her mother a glass of crab apple jelly which I had received an hour previous. None of our family eats crab apple jelly."

Mr. Loomis was interrupted by the din of an alarm clock on a dresser. He smiled and said:

"That means take one brown pill and two green ones. Help yourself to that brown medicine. It's 90 per cent alcohol and not half bad except for the first taste. I'm surprised that in a dry town like Leo-nia the druggist is allowed to sell it."

"Great man, that druggist, and mighty careful. Yesterday one of the family went to him with a prescription and handed him by mistake, instead of the doctor's order, a shopping slip on which were certain signs, meaning cold cream, liquid bronze, hairpins and two and a half yards of embroidery, the latter being designated 'two and a half yds. emb.' An hour later the drug dispenser telephoned that he could fill all the prescription except the last line, and while he thought he had something just as good in stock it would be better to wait until he consulted the doctor."

So he chatted merrily on his deathbed as for years he had been chatting to the public through the pages of "Harper's," "The Century," "St. Nicholas," "The Atlantic," "Life," "Puck" and other representative periodicals. And his readers had hoped for many more years of that pleasure, for he had barely passed the half-century mark.

Mr. Loomis started out to be a business man. They sent him to school for a season at the Polytechnic Institute, but he cared too little for study even to complete his course. He then went to work at the Polytechnic Institute. So, in 1879, he was launched as a clerk, and a clerk he remained for twelve years. Meanwhile he had married, in 1883, Miss Mary Fullerton, of Brooklyn. During these years he had been employing his spare time with tentative literary efforts.

At the same time his younger brother, Harvey Worthington Loomis, had launched himself on a successful career as a musician. The artistic temperament ran in the family. Finally, in 1891, he dropped clerking entirely, and began making a living by writing. It was not till eight years later that anything of his appeared in volume form. That was a little book of verse, entitled "Just Rhymes." He followed that up in the same year with "The Four-Masted Caravel," a novel, and "The Yanket Enchantment," "A Partnership in Magic," "Cheerful Americans," "More Cheerful Americans," "The Ten Thinking," "Minerva's Manoeuvres," "Cheer Up," "A Bath in an English Tub," "Poe's Raven in an Elevator," "The Knack of It" and "Just Irish."

Mr. Loomis has lived for some years at Leonia, N. J., but spends his summer at the old Loomis family homestead in Connecticut. He leaves a wife, two sons, Charles Battell and Alfred, and a daughter, Edith Worthington Loomis.

DR. CHARLES EDWARD DENHARD.
Dr. Charles Edward Denhard, who had been actively engaged in the practice of medicine in this city for nearly forty years, died on Friday after a short illness at his home, No. 18 Edgecombe avenue. Born in Schluchtern, Germany, seventy-one years ago, Dr. Denhard came to this country when he was five years old.

For a time he studied pharmacy, and later entered the medical school of New York University, from which he was graduated in 1874. He was a member of many medical societies, and was also at one time on the staffs of Bellevue, Charity and Park hospitals.

COLONEL WILLIAM F. PROSSER.
Seattle, Wash., Sept. 23.—Colonel William F. Prosser, who commanded the 2d Tennessee Cavalry during the Civil War and who was afterward a member of Congress from the Nashville district, died here to-day at his home. He was seventy-seven years old.

FUNERAL OF FOWELL BRISBANE.
The funeral of Fowell Brisbane, brother of Arthur Brisbane, held with brief services at the home of his sister, Mrs. Irvin Thursty, at No. 53 West 93d street, yesterday afternoon.

The cause of Mr. Brisbane's death was pneumonia. He was seized on Wednesday with an attack, which soon became acute. The disease resisted every effort to check it, and Mr. Brisbane died Friday afternoon. He was forty-six years old. As a young man he received the education of his education at the University of Germany, spending about eight years there, mostly in Paris and Berlin. In early manhood he engaged in the newspaper business for a short time in this city, but gave it up for travel and study.

Although New York was Mr. Brisbane's home, he had lived much abroad in recent years. He returned to America some months ago, and since his arrival in the city had been making his home with his sister. He was unmarried.

NEW YORK FROM THE SUBURBS.
New York is planning to build a new square park boxes like sauerkraut and ice cream. Doubtless one will be expected to house for oysters in prohibition territory. —Milwaukee Journal.

The prospects are that New York will soon have a new exposition building of Madison Square Garden capacity. In view of some recent events at the latter place it is not an easy matter to congratulate New York. —New York Connection.

"The Louisville Post" says that a "large part of the population of New York are savages, and that the rest of the country at vacation times yell 'All aboard for New York,' because of the belief that Broadway 'is divine.' —Cmaha Bee.

In New York City there is an increase this year over last year of 2,000 in the number of school children on part time in the schools for lack of room. This shows that the situation is getting worse. The increase in the number of children registered in the schools is less than the increase of the number for whom there was no room. But there has not been a room in the high schools. The figures carry their own comment. —Philadelphia Record.

G. W. S.

LIVE GORILLA ARRIVES

Invalid Female Specimen Second to Reach These Shores.

GOES TO ZOO IN BRONX

Director Hornaday at Last Gets Long Sought Simian of the First Order.

A live gorilla came to town yesterday on the French liner La Provence, after a journey from the French Congo via Havre. She was not feeling well and was exceedingly melancholy. But she was alive, and the fact that she moved and breathed brought joy to the hearts of the naturalists and others who know the difficulties of landing a live specimen of this monkey-primate in a foreign zone.

There was much ado about the arrival of the young gorilla, and well might there be a fuss made, for the specimen on the Provence was the second of its kind that ever came alive to the Western Hemisphere.

The longshoreman who remarked "All monks look alike to me" opened his eyes when informed that the hairy creature was a rarely outside its habitat and the animal bearing the closest physical resemblance to man.

Ningo is the name of the "lady" gorilla. It is not a name that would help the cause of suffrage, but it happened to please Professor R. L. Garner, the naturalist who found the "first lady of the jungle" after a quest covering 19,000 miles.

For centuries jungle sharps have been trying to put the gorilla in the zoo. In the hope of putting it on exhibition, but the gorilla and civilization are not friends. All have died soon after capture. Thus far only one other living gorilla has reached these shores. He was brought from abroad to Boston by the Edwards brothers in 1896, but lived only five days.

Dr. Hornaday, of the New York Zoological Society, wanted a gorilla for the gardens in the Bronx, and he commissioned Professor Garner to get one or more specimens. Accompanied by Mr. Imbrie, of Baltimore, Professor Garner left New York in April for the French Congo. The travelers had a fruitless tramp of four hundred miles into the jungle, and had about given up hope of getting a gorilla, when they encountered a French trader who had captured a female, two years old. The animal was ill and refused food. Her captor did not know how to feed her. He knew his charge would soon die on his hands, and for this reason turned her over to Professor Garner, who has given a lifetime to the study of the species.

Professor Garner soon restored the health of the young gorilla by a judicious use of plantain diet. With Ningo and a young chimpanzee the travelers started for Havre from Fernan Vaz, and brought the animals safely to these shores.

Throughout the voyage, and even during the automobile journey from the pier to the Bronx Park, Ningo sat listlessly in her cage, at times the attitude of the stone lady representing Africa on the northwest corner of the Custom House.

Dr. Hornaday said yesterday that he believed the young gorilla would live and thrive in the Bronx. She will not be on exhibition for several days.

"I shall spend most of my time here in New York attending rehearsals and working, perhaps, a little at a novel that I am writing. Strange to say, this is the first time I have been in America, though my new novel has several of its scenes laid in New York. It is on a musical subject."

Mr. Hichens is intensely interested in the opera as it is heard in New York.

"You know, I succeeded Bernard Shaw as musical critic of 'The London World,'" he said, "so, naturally, I should like to hear your Metropolitan Opera company. It is unquestionably the finest in the world. London is interested in Mr. Hammerstein's new operatic venture, but I very much fear that we English are too little musical to support two great institutions."

FROM GERMANY TO WED
Divorced Wife of Hamburg "Oil King" Marries Count Voss.

The Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Augusta Victoria had hardly docked in Hoboken yesterday when a man and a woman stepped to an automobile waiting at the pier and were driven to the City Hall in Manhattan to be married. The man was Count Victor Felix Eugene Voss, of Hamburg, and the woman was Mrs. Henry Riedemann, of the same city, who four years ago married the "oil king" of Germany.

Before her first marriage, Mrs. Riedemann was the Marchioness Franziska May Rieck, of Florence. During the four years of their married life two children were born to them, but about a year ago the couple separated.

Soon afterward, Mrs. Riedemann met Count Voss, and they fell in love with each other at first sight. Mrs. Riedemann announced this love to her husband. He amicably agreed that the husband should sue for a divorce.

It fell to the lot of Alderman James J. Smith to tie the knot yesterday at the City Hall, after a marriage license had been obtained. The ceremony was held in the City Hall, after a marriage license had been obtained. The ceremony was held in the City Hall, after a marriage license had been obtained.

Other lectures will be given by Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, president of the New York Society of Philanthropy; Miss Jane Addams; G. P. Lewis, of the Prisoners' Association; and Dr. Minnot, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

Professor Henry Rogers Sager in one of his lectures will describe the movement for social betterment in Europe and America.

There will also be some twenty conferences on sociological subjects, to be conducted by many well known persons.

WANT \$100,000,000 FROM U. S.
Durkee Heirs Start New Move to Obtain Settlement of Famous Claim.

Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 23.—In an effort to uncover property owned by the late Charles Durkee, one of the first United States Senators from Wisconsin, said to amount to about \$100,000,000, a bill for the appointment of an administrator for the Durkee estate was filed in the county court on Friday.

The petitioners are Mrs. Harriet L. Blaisdell, of Champaign, Ill., and Caroline C. Johnson, of Fayette, Ohio, nieces of Charles Durkee. Franklin H. Head, of Chicago, as administrator, filed his report closing the estate in March, 1872.

The application for an administrator is made to bring out the facts in regard to the famous claim against the government, known as the Durkee claim, in which it was alleged that Durkee deposited with the government in 1862 stocks and bonds of Pacific railroads valued at \$300,000,000. The amount of the claim with accrued interest grew rapidly, and it is now estimated at \$100,000,000. The claim has been before United States courts, before Congress, and through all the claim departments of the national government, but this is the first time any of the heirs of the former Senator have taken any part in formal claims for the money.

In order to finance the necessary litigation in the struggle for the money shares in the claim were sold throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota, and these now are held by thousands of persons in the States of the national government, but this is the first time any of the heirs of the former Senator have taken any part in formal claims for the money.

Judge George W. Taylor, of the county court, said he probably would name an administrator.

"MIRACLE WHEAT."



PASTOR GAYNOR—Here you are! Miracle charter wheat! I have examined every grain of it, and it's all perfect, and will give good results.

FATHER KNICKERBOCKER—Huh! That isn't wheat. It's only Tammany screenings.

HICHENS HERE TO WORK

Will Rehearse Play Collaborated with Mary Anderson.

Robert Hichens, the English novelist, is at the St. Regis, having arrived in New York yesterday on the Philadelphia. Hichens is here to attend rehearsals of his dramatization of "The Garden of Allah," which is to be presented soon at the new Century Theatre.

"I made the dramatization of my novel in collaboration with Mrs. Mary Anderson De Navarro," said Mr. Hichens yesterday, at his hotel. "Her knowledge of the stage was a great help to me. I went with Mr. George Tyler to Biskra last spring to get local color for the production, and I think that the public will not be disappointed."

"I shall spend most of my time here in New York attending rehearsals and working, perhaps, a little at a novel that I am writing. Strange to say, this is the first time I have been in America, though my new novel has several of its scenes laid in New York. It is on a musical subject."

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PURDY FEARS SOME OWNERS MAY OVERLOOK CHANGE IN TAX LAW.

For more than a week the local office of the State Controller, at No. 156 Broadway, has been rushed by persons who wanted to register bonds under the new tax law. At one time more than one thousand separate certificates, representing millions of dollars, were in the office. Extraordinary precautions were taken to see that none of the securities disappeared.

Most of the bonds that have been presented for registration so far have been held by large owners and bond houses, who are familiar with the new law. President Purdy of the Municipal Tax Department expressed the fear yesterday that many small bond owners might wake up too late to the realization of the change in the law. He said:

"From one point of view we, of course, want to collect all the tax money we can, but we do not want to take advantage of persons' ignorance to deprive them of what will be many times as much as the value of their annual incomes."

Under the old law holders of taxable securities were not liable for taxes. Under the present law that cannot be done, except in cases where securities have been registered with the Controller on or before October 1, which hereafter will be the tax date, instead of the second Monday in January.

It will become the duty of President Purdy to collect personal taxes on all bonds that are not properly registered with the State Controller on October 1, no officers being permitted on bonds not so registered.

100,000 CHURCHGOERS MARCH

Philadelphia Sunday School Parade Brings Out Children's Army.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23.—It is estimated that a hundred thousand men, women and children participated to-day in great religious demonstrations in eleven different city parks under the auspices of the Philadelphia County Sunday School Association. The city was divided into districts for the occasion and the teachers and pupils of the hundreds of Sunday schools marched to their meeting places. The parades carried banners inscribed with religious mottoes, and an imposing showing was made. The services at the parks consisted of singing hymns of praise and of addresses by Sunday school workers.

MISS HOTCHKISS CHAMPION

Vanquishes Women and Is Winner in Mixed Tennis Doubles at Newport.

[By Telegram to the Tribune.]
Newport, R. I., Sept. 23.—Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, of California, has been turned out in the invitation lawn tennis tournaments on the Casino courts to-day. She not only won the women's championship of Newport this afternoon and the cup which had been offered, but also, with Charles M. Tull, Jr., of Brooklyn, was winner in a mixed doubles tournament this morning.

This afternoon Miss Hotchkiss played Mrs. Barger Wallace for the championship and she won in straight sets, 6-1, 6-3, for back hand strokes being too much for Mrs. Wallace to handle.

In the mixed doubles Miss Hotchkiss and Mr. Bull in the semi-final match won over Miss Marion Fenn, of Boston, and F. C. Watson, Jr., of New York, 7-5, 6-4. In the other semi-final Mrs. Wallace and Craig Biddle, of Philadelphia, defeated Miss Elizabeth Sears, of Boston, and N. W. Niles, of New York, 6-1, 6-3. This brought Miss Hotchkiss and Mr. Bull against Mrs. Wallace and Mr. Biddle in the final round and the former pair won 6-2, 7-5.

A men's doubles was started this afternoon and T. Suffer and N. W. Niles defeated C. E. Sands and C. M. Bull, Jr., 6-4, 8-10, 6-4.

GRACE GEORGE AS BEATRICE.
Detroit, Sept. 23.—Grace George, who made her long-promised appearance as Beatrice in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" at the Garrick Theatre here to-day, was received with enthusiasm throughout the performance. Miss George's conception of Beatrice is wholly modern. She follows no traditional business. Lyn Harding, the English actor, played Benedick. The stage settings and costumes were the handsomest seen in Detroit in many years.

IRISH PLAYERS SEEN IN BOSTON.
Boston, Sept. 23.—Making their debut in this country, a company of Irish players from the Abbey Theatre, in Dublin, Irish poet and dramatist, opened the new Plymouth Theatre, in Eliot street, to-night. After a brief prologue by the dramatist, the players gave for their opening performance